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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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JACK AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
New Orchestra
4.30 AND 7.30

No. 18,958. 號八十五百八千一第 日六十二月九年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號廿月十年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAY.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.00 " " 10 "
9.30 " to 10.30 " " 15 "
10.30 " to 11.30 " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m. " 10 "
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 "
1.15 " to 2.15 " " 10 "
2.15 " to 3.15 " " 10 "
3.15 " to 4.00 " " Every 15 "
4.00 " to 4.30 " " Every 15 "
4.30 " to 5.00 " " Every 15 "
5.00 " to 6.00 " " Every 15 "

SATURDAY.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 " to 10.00 a.m. " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.00 " to 12.00 p.m. " 10 "
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 " to 2.00 p.m. " 10 "
2.00 " to 3.00 p.m. " 10 "
3.00 " to 4.00 p.m. " 10 "
4.00 " to 5.00 p.m. " 10 "
5.00 " to 6.00 p.m. " 10 "

SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.30 " to 9.30 a.m. " 10 "
9.30 " to 10.30 a.m. " 10 "
10.30 " to 11.30 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m. " 10 "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " 10 "
1.30 " to 2.30 p.m. " 10 "
2.30 " to 3.30 p.m. " 10 "
3.30 " to 4.30 p.m. " 10 "
4.30 " to 5.30 p.m. " 10 "

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Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
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has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comproadors Order representing Bank
Notes.

W. D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. 1468

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express a.m.	No. 14 Local a.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express a.m.	No. 18 Local a.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express a.m.	No. 22 Local a.m.	No. 23 Through Express p.m.	No. 24 Local p.m.
CANTON	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
Shanghai	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45
Shanghai	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55	6.25	6.55	7.25	7.55
Shanghai	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05
Shanghai	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15
Shanghai	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25
Shanghai	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35
Shanghai	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45
Shanghai	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55
Shanghai	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05
Shanghai	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15
Shanghai	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25
Shanghai	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35
Shanghai	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45
Shanghai	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55
Shanghai	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05
Shanghai	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15
Shanghai	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25
Shanghai	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35
Shanghai	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45
Shanghai	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55
Shanghai	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05
Shanghai	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15
Shanghai	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25
Shanghai	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35
Shanghai	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45
Shanghai	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55
Shanghai	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05
Shanghai	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15
Shanghai	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25
Shanghai	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35
Shanghai	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45
Shanghai	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55
Shanghai	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05
Shanghai	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15
Shanghai	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25
Shanghai	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	2

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First Chairs... 2.00 Gallery... 50 cts

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CANTON LOCAL RED CROSS WORKERS

Two cases of hospital supplies for the troops in Vladivostok were packed on October 14th and consigned to Mrs. H. L. Lammer, City Hall, Hongkong, for H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Tropic. The contents were as follows:—
Case 1.—23 pairs pyjamas, 57 shirts, 10 pairs knitted socks, 2 pairs knitted knee-caps, 18 pairs knitted helmets, 4 pairs knitted caps, 10 pairs knitted slippers, 35 handkerchiefs, 29 comfort-bags, 19 helpless-case shirts, 3 chin bandages, 1 pad, 16 mops, books and magazines.
Case 2.—14 many-tailed bandol bandages, 9 many-tailed cotton bandages, 140 T. Hannel bandages, 17 triangular bandages, 9 dysentery bandages, 20 draw-sheets, 5 pillow case, 7 shrouds, 29 surgical caps, books and magazines.
The following letters of acknowledgment have been received:—
Nasrith Hospital, Cairo.
August 24, 1918.

DEAR MADAM.—The August 24th handed me your letter of the 24th May, requesting me to convey the thanks of the nursing staff for your kindness in sending a case of Red Cross supplies. They arrived intact and in good condition.

Your supplies are very much appreciated by us, and everything that you have sent has been of the greatest use. There are now in the hospital 100 sick officers and about 700 other ranks, and the very varied selection of Red Cross supplies that you have sent meet nearly all our needs. The work of your Society is this way continues to free the Nursing Sisters from the work of making and sewing these supplies, and allows them to devote more of their time to the care of the sick and wounded.

Would you be so good as to cause the thanks of the hospital to be conveyed to all those members of your Society who so kindly and generously contributed to us—Yours truly,

(Signed) G. R. RICKETT
(Major O.C.)

To Mrs. G. M. Herb,
Canton Local Red Cross Workers,
16th Stationary Hospital, Gaza,
July 27th, 1918.

DEAR MADAM.—Three cases of lovely gifts arrived quite safely yesterday in good order, and we are delighted with the contents.

It is difficult to specialise regarding any of the contents, as they are all most useful and acceptable.

We have moved to Gaza and have been kept very busy ever since.

We get a conveyance in every 3rd day, and one out, so that a great number pass through, and only those dangerously ill stay with us any time.

As you can imagine, the loads arrive with practically no kit, shirts, socks, etc., in rags, so everything is wanted for them.

It is very hot here, everything except the olive trees and vines is burnt up and brown, but the boys say it is nothing to the Jordan Valley. They are so grateful for everything and so delighted to get their first lie between sheets, and a wash, a shave and clean clothes.

It is just wonderful what even a day or two makes to them and to their appearance.

The vermin shirts are in great request. You mentioned them in a previous letter; they are so cool; would you be able to send us those—a few hundred if possible?

Any thin shirts we are very grateful for, even if it is only to lead men while they wash their own (if not too stained and ragged for this), and the pyjamas we put the cut ones into. Roller bandages: 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, and 4 ins. are always in request.

I have enclosed a separate letter of thanks to the ladies of the American Red Cross for their nice case of gifts.

With our best thanks, Sincerely yours,
(Signed) D. MILLICENT C. MICHELL
(Matron)

AMERICAN RED CROSS. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANTON CHAPTER.

The annual meeting of the Canton Chapter of the American Red Cross, held at the Canton Club Theatre, Shanghai, October 23rd, was attended by fifty persons of both sexes.

The chairman called special attention to the paragraphs in the annual report referring to the appeal for doctors and nurses, also to the need for old clothes. He stated that the matter of doctors and nurses had been referred to the Canton Medical Association, and that the Women's Committee continued the packing and shipping of all articles received.

Mr. Lockwood, proposed that the Chapter recommend to the incoming executive committee a campaign for members among foreigners during Christmas week, and this was agreed to.

It was decided to write letters of appreciation to several of those who helped in the 2nd War Fund Drive effort.

A vote of welcome to the Canton American Consulate was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pontius. Mr. Pontius acknowledged the compliment.

The chairman announced that the Executive Committee had appointed a Sub-committee to nominate the officers and Executive Committee for the ensuing year, and, on behalf of this sub-committee, he proposed the following names:—Mr. A. W. Pontius (U.S. Consul-General), chairman; the Rev. E. Chambers, vice-chairman; Mr. S. B. Brown, treasurer; Mr. W. A. Shere, secretary; Mr. A. W. Pontius, chairman of Women's Work Committee; Mrs. W. A. Shere, secretary of Women's Work Committee; the Revs. H. O. T. Burkwall and F. A. Funk, Messrs. G. W. Groff, G. E. Lerrigo, C. E. Paget, and H. D. Warner. There were no other nominations.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Meinhardt for the spirit in which he undertook the position of chairman notwithstanding his increased responsibilities at the Consulate-General, caused by Mr. Heintzelman's departure in May, 1918.

A letter was read from the former Women's Committee asking the new Executive Committee to appoint the following women to serve on that committee for the ensuing year:—Mrs. A. W. Pontius (chairman), Mrs. J. A. Warner, Mrs. E. D. Warner.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS PROSPERITY.

SOME SATISFACTORY FIGURES.

At a meeting of the Straits Legislative Council held on October 14th, His Excellency the Governor Sir Arthur Young, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., delivered his annual address. Dealing with the prosperity of the Settlement, he said:—Members of the Legislative Council, I am fortunately again able to report that the Colony has well maintained its sound financial position. In 1917, the revenue amounted to \$19,672,105. This is exclusive of the sum derived from the tax on incomes. The expenditure was \$11,360,383. Out of the surplus of \$8,311,722 we were enabled to finance the Singapore Harbour Board and Penang Harbour Board to the extent of \$1,034,990 and \$65,000, respectively, and we paid on account of the Singapore harbour works \$50,339. The balance is amongst the Colony's assets. The revenue for the current year is coming in well and the revised estimate for this year is \$18,920,632, against our original estimate of \$14,963,850. The increases are mainly in opium, liquor and tobacco duties, stamp duties, posts and telegraphs, interest, and land sales. The revised estimate of expenditure for the year is \$10,000,000, against the original estimate of \$13,944,460. In these revised estimates are included \$1,250,998 towards the cost of services arising out of the war, a vote for which will be taken in the near future, and a sum of \$1,253,789, arrears of Military Contribution, for the year 1917. The excess of our assets over our liabilities at the end of 1917 was \$3,183,693, and at the end of the year it is estimated that it will be slightly over \$38,000,000; of this total about \$30,000,000 can properly be described as liquid assets, the balance being made up principally of loans and advances to various public bodies. The revenue for 1918 is estimated at \$18,355,592 and the expenditure at \$14,574,988, an estimated surplus of \$1,960,604.

INDICTMENT OF THOSE IN AUTHORITY.

Dealing editorially with the above figures, the Straits Times says, *inter alia*:—

Such splendid prosperity as the balances bear witness to is gratifying in the extreme, but there can be no greater disaster to any country than to be governed by an obsession for surpluses. It is state-manship to reach efficiency by any road available. Borrow freely if that is necessary, for efficiency will be worth ten times more than the interest on your loans. If you can avoid borrowing, spend to the utmost penny of your income, you may be a martyr to your own and future generations if you pass on ignorance and insanitation, no matter how much money you pass on at the same time. These are great principles of government, and no doubt we are occasionally misunderstood because they are not fully comprehended.

There is a mighty difference between the debt of an individual and the debt of a community. In the one case it may mean shame, in the other it generally means that the most efficient and able community is being used for the benefit of the whole. Surplus to the individual means power to help the State. Surplus in the coffers of the State means that the State has taken from the people more than is just, or that those at the head of the State do not know how to use the talents entrusted to them. So it will be seen that we have no congratulations to offer on the surplus of local finances.

When we find that there is bitter discontent in almost every grade of the public services because pay is bad, and that in some of the branches of these services men have to choose between the chitties and corruption in order to live, when we find that teachers, who were doing precious work, have been allowed to abandon teaching because government would not give adequate remuneration when also, we remember that our Government, obtaining a resisting public opinion, refuses to treat men who are sent to fight for their country as generously as less prosperous Crown Colonies have done, we have merely to say that huge balances are the gravest indictment that could be drawn against those in positions of authority. We need of Malaya will realise the full necessity of using their powers more vigorously and more persistently, and that the leaders of the people will not be turned aside by the ostentatious of paucity honours or the threat of social ostracism. Police services, quite apart from the war, are starved, and gang robbers flourish. Medical services are starved, hospitals are inefficient, disease is rampant, and the balances are steadily upwards. We would like all this to be gratefully considered. If what we say can be refuted, let who will answer us. We speak with the authority of long experience and wide knowledge, and we speak for the people, not for ourselves. It would be far easier and more pleasant to acquiesce in a symphony of mutual admiration and to pretend that all is perfect. But we have a trust to discharge, hardly less onerous than that which is laid upon those who rule Malaya, and fidelity to that trust compels us to take note of shortcomings.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

A substitute for cotton has been discovered in Japan in a seed-weed called Sugamo, or gomio gomio. This weed grows abundantly in Japan, where it has hitherto been known as a good fertilising material. In the process of manufacture the weed is boiled in ash-water, and then in water mixed with rice-brain; afterwards it is bleached. The Tokio Fibre Laboratory has taken out a patent for the process.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 26th October is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 43 weeks
This Year	\$14,215	\$395,131
Last Year	13,065	385,017
Increase	1,150	10,114

Fulton (vice-chairman), Mrs. W. A. Shere (secretary pro-tem), Mrs. E. B. Brown, Mrs. E. A. Carl, Mrs. V. P. Greene, Mrs. C. E. Paget, Mrs. J. M. Swan and Mrs. H. D. Warner.

SINGAPORE'S CENTENARY. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider and report on a scheme to celebrate the Centenary of Singapore was laid before the Legislative Council recently. The chief parts of the report are:—

We are unanimously of opinion that the most suitable memorial is a scheme which will provide for the advancement of the education of the Colony with a view to laying securely the foundations upon which a University may in course of time be established. There appear to be three steps:—Firstly, the establishment of Technical and Higher Grade Schools; secondly, when the Technical and Higher Grade Schools have been successfully established, the provision of Science and Arts University Colleges; and, thirdly, in the fullness of time, a University—residential, teaching, and examining—with power to confer degrees in Sciences and Arts.

It appears to us to be undesirable that we should do more than outline in the above manner the educational scheme that we recommend. The details will have to be filled in by a Committee of Educationalists. In support of our view that an educational scheme is the best means of commemorating the Centenary of the foundation of this Settlement, we would recall some words of Sir Stamford Raffles in a minute which he wrote on the establishment of the Malay College:—“Education must keep pace with commerce in order that its benefits may be ensured and its evils avoided; and in our connection with these countries it shall be our care that while with one hand we carry to their shores the capital of our merchants, the other shall be stretched forth to offer them the means of intellectual improvement.”

And, further, we would refer to a resolution passed in Singapore, on the 1st January, 1838, by a meeting of subscribers to some monument intended to be erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles:—

“That it is the opinion of this meeting, they will best perpetuate the remembrance of the eminent services rendered to this Settlement and the commercial world generally, by this distinguished individual, by endeavouring to complete the institution founded by him for the purposes of education.”

Apart from the permanent, we consider that the actual day of the Centenary (Thursday, 6th February, 1919), should be marked in a befitting manner. It should be a public holiday in the Settlement. The poor should be fed free on that day, and the two following days. This might be sponsored by the possibly the New Year Sports might be postponed to that date. A pageant by school-children of the landing of Raffles might well be organised.

Professions of schools might be encouraged, and possibly a review of troops held. On the other hand, processions of the nationalities who have found a home in Singapore should be discouraged, as tending to ostentatious and extravagant expenditure. If, as may be hoped, the end of the war will then be in sight, the general festivities will naturally be on a larger scale than would be befitting at the present day. The manner of the celebration of the day had better be left to a Committee, specially appointed for that purpose.

We further recommend:—

(i.) that a set of postage stamps, with special centenary designs be issued, and that the estimated profit from the issue be credited to the Centenary Fund;

(ii.) that the elephant in front of the Town Hall be moved to the grass plot of the Supreme Court or other suitable site; and that the existing expanse of road area and grass plot in front of the Town Hall be rearranged, with a view to utilising the artistic potentialities of the site and providing an adequate setting for the Statue of Raffles—which should be moved from its present unsuitable position;

(iii.) that a marble tablet, in commemoration of the Centenary, be placed on the plinth of the statue—at present without an inscription. The tablet might be unveiled on the Centenary Day.

There should be an appeal for public subscriptions on a large scale. The success of the scheme will depend so very much upon the interest and enthusiasm that is evoked by the capital that its conduct should be left in the hands of a Subscriptions Committee.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

WINTER UNIFORM.

All ranks are ordered to parade at Headquarters Club as detailed below. Blue uniform belt, cap and cover. No other equipment need be carried.

Monday, November 4th:—

5.30 a.m.—No. 7 Platoon.

6.00 p.m.—No. 8 Platoon.

Tuesday, November 5th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon and Band.

6.00 p.m.—No. 4 Platoon.

Wednesday, November 6th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 5 Platoon and Ambulance.

6.00 p.m.—No. 6 Platoon.

Thursday, November 7th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 2 Platoon.

6.00 p.m.—Buglers and Drummers.

Friday, November 8th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 1 Platoon.

6.00 p.m.—Mounted Police.

Stores officers will attend these parades. Members not in possession of winter uniform need not attend. They will make written application through their Unit Commanders for an issue of uniform.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS.

Will attend a conference at Headquarters Office on Thursday, October 31st, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

Sec. 2 section.

Sergt. 696 Bunjahn will act as Section Commander during absence on leave of Cr. Sergt. Razack, with effect from November 2nd.

TRANSFERS.

Bugler 33 James Lau is transferred to No. 3 Company.

October 29th, 1918.

THE GERMAN BANK LIQUIDATION AT SHANGHAI.

“It is only natural that Allied readers should be as indignant as they will be astounded” (says the N.Y. Daily News of October 24th), “at the revelations we publish to-day of the manner in which the German Bank liquidation has been brought to naught. Or the Germans in China and their share in the proceeding nothing else, of course, was to be expected. Their business is to keep their footing in China, ours to trip them up. But we have a just cause of complaint against the Chinese Government, which as the Regulations show, has permitted the liquidation to be buried from the very outset so that the only sufferers by it are Allies, Chinese and neutrals, and if peace were signed to-morrow, the German Bank and every German firm would be in full working order on the following day. In passing, it may be remarked that bank liquidations, though no doubt difficult things to manage, require no special regulations. But the drafting of rules of procedure is a well-known mania with the Chinese, and on this occasion the friends of Germany in high places in Peking have profited by that proclivity to draft the remarkable Regulation No. 3.

The Chinese Government engagements entered into at the time of the declaration of war—engagements under which immense advantages were conferred upon China. On her side, there was to be a winding-up of German businesses in this country, and the Germans themselves were to be put out of harm's way—either by deportation or internment. In return, China was granted a postponement of payments of the Boxer Indemnity for five years, and a commission was appointed to revise the tariff so as to bring it up to an effective five per cent. But on China's side nothing has been done.

“We are not criticising the people of China. It is their Government which criticizes the Government which ruins China while it cheats her Allies. Not one single thing has Chinese officialdom done to aid the Allies, and in some respects it has even tried to put obstacles in their path. It is futile to think of coping with German trade and propaganda while the liquidation remains unfulfilled; and the Allies, who have hitherto been singularly not to say foolishly patient, cannot permit that the Chinese Government shall continue to nurse this formidable antagonism to their own detriment. The suggestion has lately been made that unless China mends her ways, she will be excluded from the Peace Conference. That is too remote a threat. A more effective way would be to withhold the surpluses of the Salt Gabelle, on which the Chinese Government has largely been subsisting since the death of Yuan Shih-kai; and there is reason to believe that the British, French and Russian Banks are already considering such a course of action pending the day when China sees fit to recognize her responsibilities.”

Article 3 of the Regulations, referred to, reads as follows:—

“All claims and obligations of enemy subjects shall not be included in the process of liquidation. But enemy subjects having deposits in silver currency with the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank may be granted permission to draw their daily expenses, actually required for their living, for which purpose regulations are separately drawn.”

The latter regulations, it may be stated provide for a monthly payment of \$300 to every married German, with \$50 extra for each child, and \$500 to a bachelor.

At the time of the taking over, the Bank's assets amounted to Tls. 26,000,000. Up to the close of last month barely one-tenth of this had been liquidated, of which nine-tenths represented money due from Chinese, Allies and neutrals, which has been repaid. German firms in China have been left entirely alone and at peace. With one exception, they have not been pressed even for payment of interest. Had the liquidation been a real one, practically every German firm in China would have had to shut up business.

THE BARTON MYSTERY.

The A.D.C.'s Autumn production, “The Barton Mystery,” by W. Hackett, of which only two performances are to be given—namely, on November 7th and 8th at 8.15 p.m.—at the Theatre Royal, is cast as follows:—

“Richard Standish,” Captain H. E. Murray.

“Sir Everard Marshal,” Mr. M. S. Northcote.

“Harry Malland,” Capt. E. H. Gray.

“Dennis O'Mara,” Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

“Beverley,” Mr. W. S. Bishopp.

“Ethel Standish,” Mrs. W. Manning.

“Phyllis Gray,” Mrs. G. H. Kennet.

“Phyllis Marshall,” Mrs. H. M. Webb.

“Helen Barton,” Miss Doris Grimbale.

“Maid,” Miss Grimbale.

Booking is now in active progress at Messrs. Moutrie, Ltd., and there are still a number of good seats available for both nights. The proceeds of both performances will be handed over to “Our Day” Fund.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stabbing another Chinese at West Point.

Dr. Y. K. To stated that complainant was brought to the hospital in a state of collapse on October 17th. He had lost a quantity of blood, and there were altogether seven wounds on his body. Complainant was now completely out of danger.

Complainant stated that on October 17th, at about 10 a.m., he was playing with another man in a house in Third Street when defendant, who was sleeping nearby, suddenly jumped up and assaulted him. Complainant asked the reason, and a quarrel arose during which defendant stabbed him with a sharp instrument. Witness did not retaliate in any way.

A witness stated that complainant was drunk and fell over defendant, who assaulted him.

Defendant stated that complainant fired him first, and, losing his temper, he struck back.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour.

Continued at foot of next column

rest of the business was purely hour M

for larceny.
Wolfe sentenced defendant

Mr. P. Hooper, Mr. E. Loureiro and
Mr. J. H. Baring, Mr. F. H. E. G.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Souza, Mr. F. M. P. de Graca, Mr. S. A. de Aguiar, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Baretto.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THURSDAY next, OCTOBER 31st, being the day fixed for the celebration of the EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY, the JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL here will be CLOSED except for urgent business.

T. INOYE,
(for Consul-General for Japan.)
[3610]



NOTICE

NORTH POINT PUBLIC BATHING BEACH.

KENNEDY TOWN PUBLIC BATHING BEACH.

THE facilities provided at the above Beaches for Bathing purposes will not be available after the 31st October, 1918.

T. L. PERKINS,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, October 30th, 1918. [2608]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1918, at 3 P.M. at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurement	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	100	100	100	100	100
2	101	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	101	101	101	101	101
3	102	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	102	102	102	102	102
4	103	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	103	103	103	103	103
5	104	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	104	104	104	104	104
6	105	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	105	105	105	105	105
7	106	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	106	106	106	106	106
8	107	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	107	107	107	107	107
9	108	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	108	108	108	108	108
10	109	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	109	109	109	109	109



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1918, at 3 P.M. at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at May Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurement	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	110	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	110	110	110	110	110
2	111	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	111	111	111	111	111
3	112	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	112	112	112	112	112
4	113	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	113	113	113	113	113
5	114	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	114	114	114	114	114
6	115	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	115	115	115	115	115
7	116	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	116	116	116	116	116
8	117	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	117	117	117	117	117
9	118	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	118	118	118	118	118
10	119	South of the Island of Lantau, in the New Territories	119	119	119	119	119



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION, between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

JUST RECEIVED
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE
SEEDS.

This is the year to have a good garden. Plant lot of Seeds and take good care of the Garden. Then you will have every reason to be pleased with the result.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, WINDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
P. O. Box 620.

INTIMATIONS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, adjourned on 29th June last, will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., 5, Market Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 28th, to November 15th, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 29th, 1918. [2578]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1918. [2471]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

31, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

Manageress—Mrs. ALLEN.
[2539]

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to 3rd Floor, FRANK'S BUILDING, 108, HONG STREET.
UNION TRADING CO.
Hongkong, October 28th, 1918. [2496]

FRENCH.

FRENCH LESSONS given by a well-qualified young French Lady. Grammar and conversation. Terms moderate. Write—
Box No. 68,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2902]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any

Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[2490]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 43, suitable for Coal Storage.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings
[2000]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shatin, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[2500]

INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN'S

CATER FOR YOU

AND

WISEMAN'S

ENTERTAIN YOU.

MUSIC

EVERY AFTERNOON

at 4.30

AND

EVERY EVENING

at 7.30

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER

16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be opened

on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and

Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2538]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER

16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be closed

on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National

Defence" bought before

October 29th, are accepted

in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Charter Road,

where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2587]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE FCS. 70.80.

NET INTEREST PRODUCED 5.65%

RUNNING FROM OCTOBER 16th

1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING

NOVEMBER 28th, 1918.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR

FRENCH EXCHANGE, ADVANCES

GRANTED AGAINST SCRIP.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLI-

CATION TO THE—

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,

R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 26th, 1918. [2586]

INTIMATION



A CALENDAR OF

CELESTIAL

WATERWAYS

Illustrated by six Photogravure

and containing twelve Quotations

from the

"SAYINGS

OF

CONFUCIUS"

with six verses on river and lake

written by famous

CHINESE POETS.

Packed ready for posting.

Price \$2.50

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

TEL. 16.

[19]

MARRIAGES.

NAZER-BOYD.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on October 23rd, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, before the Very Rev. Dean Walker, STEWART ST. CLARK, second son of the late J. S. NAZER and Mrs. FLORENCE NAZER, of Shanghai, to MARION COURTIS, elder daughter of the late WILLIAM HENRY BOYD and Mrs. GEORGE T. FINCH, of Shanghai.

WILSON-TURNER.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on October 23rd, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, before the Very Rev. Dean Walker, THOMAS EDWARD, eldest son of Chief Inspector T. M. WILSON, S.M.P., to MARY CATHERINE, second daughter of the late WILLIAM TURNER, Master Mariner and of Mrs. Turner, Banff, Scotland.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOUZES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 30TH, 1918.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

DURING the last few days there have been several references to Japan's policy towards China, and contradictions have followed assertions in rather a bewildering manner. The general impression which these conflicting statements must inevitably leave on the mind of the ordinary individual who follows Far Eastern politics is that there is some diplomatic move afoot between China and Japan, and that the Boxer indemnity is one of the pawns in the game. President Wilson has boldly declared in favour of open diplomacy, and, in his last message to the Germans especially, he has not hesitated "to call a spade a spade." It is to be hoped that in future all international negotiations will be conducted with the same candour, for even in diplomacy "honesty is the best policy" in the long run. In all the circumstances, it is to be regretted that the Japanese Government have not yet made a definite and authoritative statement; as to what it is they really want from China. A continuation of contradictory rumours leads to mischievous exaggerations and misunderstandings, and is detrimental to the prestige of any Government. As a Far Eastern policy Great Britain desires, nothing so much as a complete and lasting friendship with Japan, unless it be the maintenance of the "Open Door" in China. We have a

sincere admiration for many of the national characteristics of the Japanese, but it would be false friendship to attempt to camouflage the impression created in the minds of Anglo-Saxons in the Far East by Japan's attitude towards China on one or two occasions since the outbreak of the war.

It is, perhaps, permissible to recall one or two episodes, which have created a feeling of unrest in the minds of Anglo-Saxons in China, during the last few years. After the Russo-Japanese war certain definite promises regarding Korea and Manchuria were made by Japan. Those promises involved not only China, Russia and Japan, but also the trade interests of other nations, and critics complain that they were not kept. Then there were the "Twenty-one Demands," made upon China early in 1915, which were regarded as a menace to the territorial integrity and independence of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the trade and commerce of all nations in China. Many of those demands were withdrawn, but some of them have re-appeared since. It must not be forgotten that Great Britain took the most prominent part in opening the oyster of Chinese trade; she did her utmost to assist in developing Japan; and she entered into the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which was of inestimable advantage to Japan at a very critical moment in her history but made Great Britain far from popular in Europe and America. Whatever may be said about the supineness of the British Foreign Office no one can challenge the statement that, so far as China and Japan are concerned, Great Britain has been a very good diplomatic friend to both. She may fairly claim to have been responsible for most of the improvements which have contributed to the material progress of both countries during the last century. One of the reasons for the formation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was to checkmate German intrigue in the Far East, and as a means to that end it has been of great value. But it came as a shock to discover that, in the midst of the life-and-death struggle for liberty, the Tokyo newspapers started an anti-British campaign. Nor could it be overlooked that the military party in Japan were, at the time, in the ascendant. Mr. FREDERICK COLEMAN, who passed through Hongkong on his journey to Japan in 1916, has related a conversation with "one of the most prominent Englishmen in the Far East," which took place at the time of his visit out here. "No Englishman will ever forget the anti-British campaign in the Japanese Press when Britain was fighting for her life," said the old resident, and he denied that the campaign was conducted by an irresponsible section of the Japanese Press. On the other hand, it is equally true that the anti-British campaign failed, and that no Briton will ever forget that throughout the Great War Japan has stood loyally by the side of the Allies.

In every country, of course, there are all shades of public opinion. We must admit, for example, to our sorrow that in Great Britain there are misguided people who have been eager for some months past to negotiate peace with an undefeated Germany. No doubt in Japan there are many who view with alarm any adventurous attitude on the part of the nation towards China. It is certain that many Chinese are seriously disturbed by it. A country is judged, of course, by the actions of those in power, and for that reason we hope that a reassuring policy will be followed by the new Ministry in Japan. There is nothing of which Anglo-Saxons are afraid if the policy of the "Open Door" is maintained in China and no artificial hindrances to trade are introduced. There is enough business in China for the whole world. Though the events of the last few years have been disappointing to those who long to see China properly developed, we do not despair. If the officials in Peking are unable to guarantee proper government in the country, let the Allies extend the general principle of the Chinese Maritime Customs service to other departments of the State. All that we ask is that the history of the Far East for the last hundred years shall not be forgotten and that any action of the Allies shall be collective and not individual. We have no doubt that Japan will see the wisdom of such procedure.

There will be a meeting of the General Military Service Tribunal on Friday next at 3.30 p.m., at the Council Chamber.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday:—Enteric fever, 3 (3 deaths); diphtheria, 3 (3 deaths). One case of bubonic plague was reported on Sunday and Monday.

The Government has announced another concession to the Civil Service. In future when an officer who is in receipt of a rent allowance goes on leave he will be permitted to draw his rent allowance for three months provided he takes the responsibility for the rent during such a period.

There was a large gathering, including many well-known Hongkong residents, present at Harcourt's Circus last night, when the management presented an entirely new and interesting programme. The best item on the programme was the Peking Acrobatic Troupe, in their feats of strength and endurance, which won great applause. A matinee for children will be held at 4 p.m. to-day.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TUCHUNS AS APOSTLES OF PEACE.

PEKING, October 28th.
The Tuchuns have suddenly become apostles of peace. They propose holding a conference at Peking, to which the President, making a virtue of necessity, has issued invitations excepting the Tuchuns of disturbed provinces.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION

CONTEMPLATED.

It is believed that the Powers are considering intervention, Japan consenting to this step. Probably foreknowledge of such contemplated action may induce the North and South to close up their ranks.

ANOTHER LOAN.

Another ten million Yen Loan has been signed, but the details are unknown.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Tuan Chi-wei on resigning the War Ministry is mentioned for the Shantung Tuchunate, Chang Hsueh-chi being promoted to a Peking appointment.

THE "KING-MAKER" LIBERATED.

Chang Hsueh-chi intends remaining in Peking for a week or fortnight before proceeding to Tientsin.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CHINESE LOAN OVER-

SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, October 29th.

The Chinese Loan of \$200,000 in 5 per cent. ten-year sterling bonds, offered at 105 per cent., has been quickly oversubscribed. The lists opened on October 21st and closed the next day.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] PRESIDENT LOSING PATIENCE.

PEKING, October 29th.

Hsu Shih-chang has announced that he will soon issue a mandate to continue the war against the South unless the Southerners submit to him.

The Northern Tuchuns in Peking are now discussing the continuation of warfare, and the warlike parties are active.

ANOTHER LOAN FROM JAPAN.

The Board of Agriculture and Commerce has obtained a loan of \$10,000,000 from Japan, and the agreement has been signed.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTES

THE WAR.

CENTRAL POWERS REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT:

GERMANY AWAITS TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE:

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY READY FOR AN INDEPENDENT PEACE.

ALLIED PROGRESS ON ALL FIGHTING FRONTS.

BIG ENEMY RETREAT IN THE OISE-SERRE SECTOR.

SUCCESSES IN PALESTINE AND MESOPOTAMIA.

Gen.-ral.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

FULL TEXT OF GERMANY'S REPLY.

COPENHAGEN, October 28th.

Germany replies to President Wilson as follows:—

The German Government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States.

The President is advised of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out, and are being carried out, in the German constitutional structure.

Peace negotiations will be conducted by the people's Government, in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make a deciding conclusion.

The military powers are also subject to it (the Government).

The German Government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the President has described it in his proclamations.

The reply is signed by Dr. Solf as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

GERMANY'S DESPERATE POSITION.

London, October 28th.

The newspapers commenting on the German reply, state that it may be summed up in the opinion that the new Government is maneuvering its position both at home and abroad.

It is felt that Dr. Solf, while professing the acceptance of President Wilson's terms, may be trying to lure the Allies into a statement of their armistice terms, which would then be used to goad the people to make a last effort to save the dynasty.

It is generally felt, however, that the position of Germany must be desperate, when the Government was obliged to have given so much ground.

THE UNAVOIDABLE RESULT.

Amsterdam, October 28th.

The *Forwards* says that all Germany's Allies have capitulated or are capitulating. Germany will be finally obliged to tread the same path. A fight of desperation for a few weeks or months will not alter the unavoidable result.

WANTED—A GERMAN REPUBLIC.

Amsterdam, October 28th.

The Saxon Cabinet has resigned. German Socialists are becoming increasingly daring. The Independent Socialist Lister, who was recently released from prison, speaking at Muech, denounced the Hindenburg "idol" and demanded the abdication of all Federal Princes.

He declared that the Germans were wading in a sea of lies.

He added that, with a Republic, we would be smoking the pipe of peace with Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson within 24 hours.

LUDENDORFF'S DISMISSAL.

London, October 28th.

The resignation of General Ludendorff, tantamount to a dismissal, is a staggering blow to Germany's prestige, marking the definite failure of the great offensive upon which General Ludendorff staked his all.

His disappearance has caused a sensation in Germany. It is expected that General Hindenburg will go next. Up to the present, there are no indications of a successor to General Ludendorff.

Later.

The French press regards General Ludendorff's "resignation" as the most striking admission of German defeat.

Later.

A telegram from Zurich reports that General von Steckt, formerly General Mackensen's chief of Staff, has succeeded General Ludendorff.

AN OLD "CHALLENGE" TO ENGLAND.

Amsterdam, October 28th.

The Independent Socialist, Herr Ledebour, speaking in the Reichstag, denounced the Kaiser's famous message to the Entente, when he said: "The Admiral of the Atlantic greets the Admiral of the Pacific, as a direct challenge to England."

Herr Ledebour called for the entire abandonment of the monarchical system and said that he expected the Socialists to get all they wanted in the long run.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ACCEPTS ALL THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Amsterdam, October 28th.

The Austrian reply to President Wilson accepts all the President's views, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to negotiate peace and an immediate armistice on all the Austro-Hungarian fronts.

FULL TEXT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPLY.

Basle, October 28th.

The following is substantially the text of the Austrian reply to President Wilson.

Austria-Hungary adheres to the President's view, in his latest note, regarding the rights of the peoples of Austria-Hungary, particularly the Czechs, Slovaks and Jugoslavs.

Consequently, as Austria-Hungary accepts all the conditions upon which the President makes an entry into negotiations regarding an armistice and peace dependent, nothing now stands in the way, in the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government, of the commencement of *pari passu* negotiations.

The Austro-Hungarian Government declares itself in consequence prepared, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into *pari passu* negotiations regarding peace between Austria-Hungary and the States of the opposing party, and regarding an immediate armistice on all fronts of Austria-Hungary.

It begs President Wilson to make overtures on this subject.

AUSTRIA'S DAY OF PEACE APPROACHING.

Amsterdam, October 28th.

Emperor Karl, in an Order to the Army and Navy, urgently appeals to their loyalty during the present grave confusion. He says the day of peace is approaching.

REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA FEARED.

London, October 28th.

Swiss reports state that all the Austrian Archdukes have taken refuge in the Chateau de Collo near Budapest.

It is reported that Emperor Karl is about to go to Dobruza.

A revolution is feared in Vienna. Two hundred officers on October 25th made a pacifist demonstration at the Catholic Party Club at Budapest, where a Council of Workmen and Soldiers was formed.

EARLIER CABLES.

FOR THE ALLIED ARMISTICE DELIBERATIONS.

London, October 27th.

The Press Bureau states:—

The Prime Minister, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and certain Naval and Military officers have proceeded to France.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT AWAITING TERMS.

Lyons, October 28th.

In reply to the United States, Dr. Solf insists on the political changes accomplished in Germany, and the fact that the peace negotiations were being conducted by the National Government in which military were subordinated and which had effective constitutional authority to make a decision.

The Note concludes:—"The National Government now awaits the Allied proposals for an Armistice."—*French Wire.*

THE DEMOBILISATION OF AUSTRIA'S ARMY.

Amsterdam, October 28th.

A telegram from Vienna states that, speaking in the Army Committee of the Austrian Delegation, the War Minister urgently appealed to the delegates to resist the Army Administration in the demobilisation of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

The War Minister opposed the recall of the troops from the front as the Czech and South Slav delegates had demanded. He declared that they were ready to reconquer the Monarchy in a spirit of conciliation and true democracy. "The political wishes of all nations are about to be completely fulfilled." He confirmed that everything at Vienna was quiet, the mutinous regiment having surrendered.

COUNT KAROLYI'S VIEWS FOR HUNGARY.

London, October 27th.

The *Vossische Zeitung* states that Count Karolyi will probably be entrusted with the formation of the new Hungarian Reichstag and will solemnly proclaim Hungary's independence.

In this connection, it is reported that the departure of Emperor Karl for Hungary "for a considerable period" is significant.

In the Lower House, Count Karolyi before Dr. Wekerle's resignation was accepted, outlined his demands which included immediate peace negotiations, the residence of the King in Budapest, an independent Foreign Ministry, and the dissolution of the Alliance with Germany.

He declared that if the Government would not act, he would act himself.

ALLIES WAITING FOR GERMANY'S REPLY.

London, October 27th.

Reuter has been informed that the Allies will not publish armistice terms until Germany has replied to the last Note from President Wilson.

The resignation of General Ludendorff was more in the nature of a dismissal, General Ludendorff having practically no choice.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT ON AMERICA'S NOTE.

Amsterdam, October 27th.

The *Vossische Zeitung* states that President Wilson, in his latest Note, signifies a step forward. The German Government will make all possible concessions short of humiliation.

The *Germania* says that President Wilson must and will be contented by the systematic carrying out of the German plans of demoralisation.

The *Neue Zeitung* states that the only answer is to fight to the last.

FRENCH OPINION FIRM.

A Havas message says:—

Generally speaking, President Wilson's reply is regarded as satisfactory, but doubt is expressed of the wisdom of any discussion at the present moment.

French opinion is quite clear on one point. If the Allied Governments come to the conclusion that it is opportune to take counsel with the military chiefs in regard to an armistice, they point out the necessity of rigorous naval and military conditions, and unconditional surrender.

The Allied Governments know nothing concerning the pretended demoralisation of Germany. No guarantees for France or the European Allies, of the necessities of military order, dominate the problem.

The Generals and Admirals alone are qualified to determine the guarantees.

French distrust has been aroused at seeing Dr. Solf claiming control over Alsace-Lorraine by offering it fictitious autonomy, in spite of professing to execute President Wilson's programme.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

London, October 27th.

It has been persistently reported that riots occur daily in various parts of Germany, resulting in conflicts with the police and loss of life.

Lack of raw materials, especially for explosives, is seriously hampering munition works.

It is stated that Krupp's have been compelled to dismiss many workers.

WHY LUDENDORFF RESIGNED.

Paris, October 27th.

The *Echo de Paris* says:—"General Ludendorff resigned because he sees the impossibility of continuing the war."

Le *Matin* says:—"Germany will represent the retirement of General Ludendorff as a new proof of the subordination of military to civil power, but this will deceive nobody. General Ludendorff, who four months ago gave the Reichstag and the German people to believe that the fall of Paris and the surrender of France was imminent now disappears because he is beaten and Germany is desperate, and is faced by capitulation."

LATEST CABLES.

INFLUENZA SCOURGE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, October 28th.

The severity of influenza in London, the country and Ireland has not abated. Some of the schools are closing down. Mortality is increasing, though it is not exceptionally high. A conference of bacteriologists unanimously recommended inoculation as a preventive or effective curative influence.

ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

London, October 28th.

Prince Yoshito Fushimi, one of the most enlightened of Japanese Princes, arrived in London to present the insignia of the Japanese Field-Marshal to H.M. King George.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Japanese Ambassador welcomed him. The King and the Duke of Connaught received him very cordially.

The Prince is residing at Buckingham Palace.

BRITISH TOTAL OF PRISONERS DURING THE WAR.

London, October 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. F. Hope stated that since the war Great Britain had taken 237,416 enemy combatant prisoners including 234,242 Germans.

There were 97,000 Germans (combatant prisoners) in the United Kingdom.

GENERAL ELECTION BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

London, October 28th.

There are signs of increasing activity in the election organizations of all Parties.

SUGAR REFINERY BURNT.

Sydney, October 28th.

The Colonial Sugar Company's Refinery at Pyrmont was destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at \$197,000.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, October 28th.

Mr. Havelock Wilson has been returned unopposed for South Shields.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. R. P. Houston, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government did not contemplate the nationalisation of shipping.

SLAV INDEPENDENCE.

Philadelphia, October 28th.

A Conference, representing 18 Middle European Slav states, with a population of 50,000,000, has issued a declaration of independence, proclaiming defiance of autocracy.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE COTTON MARKET.

London, October 28th.

The Cotton Control Board announces that from to-day the American and mixed spinning mills will be licensed to run 50 per cent. of their total spindles for 50 hours weekly.

Manufacturers will be licensed to run 80 per cent. of their total looms for 48 hours weekly.

THE EMPIRE METAL TRADE.

London, October 28th.

An important new Company is about to be formed for the object of promoting and developing Empire trade in non-ferrous metals, particularly copper, lead, tin, and antimony, and also replacing British for German pre-war control in the metal markets of the Empire.

Very influential interests are actively participating in the formation of the concern which, it is understood, the Imperial Government is warmly supporting.

It is understood that the capital will be £25,000,000 sterling. Already nearly £2,000,000 in subscriptions has been promised.

THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.

London, October 28th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government was considering the question of enforcing some or all of the Articles of the International Opium Convention without awaiting its ratification by all the signatory Powers.

GREAT BRITAIN'S RUBBER STOCKS.

London, October 28th.

The Minister of Munitions has ordered a return to be made by November 7th of all raw and all waste and reclaimed rubber in the United Kingdom, by all persons who on October 31st held or controlled stocks exceeding a ton.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 28th.

The silver market is quiet.

London, October 28th.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s Report states:—

The tendency of the market is good. The cessation of the Indian remittances, owing to the unsatisfactory monsoon, is likely to materially affect the general demand for silver.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Washington, October 27th.

President Wilson has appealed to the people to return a Democratic Congress at the November election if they approve of his policy.

A Republican victory would mean that the war would be prosecuted more vigorously than ever.

The Republican Party, he said, stands for the unconditional surrender of Germany.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

A British-Italian official statement says:—

The Tenth Army's line on Sunday night was south of Stabuzzo, San-Polo-Di-Piave, Borgomonte, Borgomonte, Lasaga and Tonon. The prisoners taken numbered 5,620, of which 3,380 were taken by the Fourteenth British Corps. Twenty-nine guns were taken, of which six 9-inch howitzers were taken by the Twenty-third British Division.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN ADVANCE PROGRESSING WELL.

London, October 27th.

The best news for some time from the Italian Front arrived to-day. The Allies have secured several important objectives. Everything is going well.

ATTACK ACROSS THE PIAVE.

London, October 27th.

A British-Italian official statement says:—

Under General Cavan's command, the Italian Tenth Army, an attack across the Piave in the Gave-di-Padopolle area commenced at 8.45 this morning.

The Italians, on the right, overcame strong resistance, while the British, on the right, are advancing satisfactorily and reached their first objective, also overcoming strong resistance.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS ALREADY.

London, October 28th.

A British-Italian official statement says:—

The Tenth Army's attack met with considerable success. The Italians are advancing east of the river in touch with the British who captured Tezze, Borgomonte, and Notte.

The prisoners taken during the day number over 2,000.

British-German Front.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

FIGHTING IN FAMARS.

London, October 28th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

A determined counter-attack made yesterday on Famars was repulsed after street fighting in which many of the enemy were killed.

We slightly improved our positions on the borders of the Mormal Forest, and north of Raimies Forest.

TWENTY-SIX ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

As the result of a local operation south of Valenciennes, we advanced our line between the Rhonelle River and the Scheldt in the face of considerable opposition, taking 100 prisoners.

On Sunday, we dropped 12½ tons of bombs. We shot down 18 enemy machines and drove down ten. Eleven British machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

PROGRESS TOWARDS FINAL VICTORY.

London, October 28th.

(Delayed.)

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

We are progressing slowly but surely towards the north-east between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre Canal.

The enemy is strongly entrenched around Le Quenoy but our field-guns are plastering the whole zone.

The present operations are of greater significance than can be realised without a comprehensive survey of the whole western front.

During the past three days we made more definitely towards final victory, than in many more spectacular events.

At the present rate of fighting the Germans will have a very attenuated group of Corps when the line of the Meuse is reached.

GERMANS FORTIFYING IN THE NETZ SECTOR.

Paris, October 27th.

The Germans are feverishly fortifying between Pont-a-Mousson and Avricourt, also north of the River Seille, which forms the Moselles at Metz.

THE AIRMEN'S PART IN THE BATTLE.

London, October 27th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—We dropped 8½ tons yesterday on important railway stations, with excellent results.

We destroyed 8 and drove down 3 enemy machines out of control.

Five British machines are missing. Our night-fliers dropped three tons. All returned.

BATTLE FROM VALENCIENNES TO VERDUN.

Lyons, October 28th.

The great battle which was started on October 23rd has extended almost along the whole front from Valenciennes to Verdun.

In spite of German counter-attacks with large effectives, the French, British and Americans have everywhere maintained their gains and made fresh progress, inflicting extremely heavy losses upon the enemy.

The French have advanced in Belgium and north of Valenciennes, while General Byng took the villages Famars and Arras and reached the Rhonelle, where he seized the crossings.

Between the Serre and the Oise the French First Army conquered Mont-Dorigny, Courjumelles, Chervais-Moncau and many fortified points *d'appoint*.

On the Serre front the Tenth Army, supporting the First Army, crossed the Serre east of Aisy, while the violent counter-attack was broken by our fire.

On October 25th-26th the French captured 2,450 prisoners between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien—*French Wireless*.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

PROGRESS TOWARDS GUISE.

London, October 28th.

A French communiqué states:—

Between the Oise and the Serre, keeping in close contact with the enemy rear, we continued our progress at night.

We occupied Lamotte farm, west of Guise, reached the western approaches of Lohrie-Léville, passed Moncau-le-Neuf and reached the western outskirts of Pargny-le-Bois.

On the Serre front, we carried Hill 123 north of Crecy.

Further east, we gained a footing in enemy trenches north of Froimons and Cocherelle and maintained our positions in spite of counter-attacks.

East of Netbel, American units brilliantly carried out a local operation in which they advanced about a kilometre in the region of the forest and farm east of Attigny.

We took 172 prisoners, including four officers.

SUCCESSES ON THE OISE-SERRE FRONT.

A French communiqué states:—

In our advance to-day between the Oise and the Serre, we captured numerous prisoners and considerable material.

The prisoners captured by the First Army since October 24th number 3,700. The booty in the same period includes 20 guns and several hundred machine guns.

The Tenth Army, co-operating with the First Army on the Serre front, is vigorously pushing the enemy towards the north. We occupied Crecy-sur-Serre.

In the fighting during the last two days the enemy has been obliged to abandon a part of the "Hunding" position between Huppy and Reconvance.

We are following on the heels of the enemy.

IMPORTANT AMERICAN CAPTURE.

London, October 28th.

An American official statement says:—

The Bois Belleu is entirely in our hands.

THE LINE OF RETREAT.

London, October 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent with the French army, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—

The "Hunding" line was broken by a frontal attack from the south, and turned by the progress of the First French Army from the west. The line abandoned by the enemy to-day runs from Valenciennes on the Oise to Mortiers on the Serre, passing a mile west of Guise.

The German army in front of General Debenedy is in retreat, and the whole German line between Chateau Porcien and Argonne is in danger of being turned by General Debenedy's Army which has obtained a signal victory.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY WITHDRAWS FROM THE OISE-SERRE FRONT.

A French communiqué states:—

The enemy has withdrawn on the whole front between the Oise and the Serre.

FRENCH REACH THE OUTSKIRTS OF GUISE.

London, October 28th.

A French communiqué states:—

U. V. P.

People who know Good Brandy, will tell you that those letters represent a high standard in the Brandy World.

We have just received from Messrs. J. G. MONNET OF COGNAC, a small shipment of their famous Brandy; which compares favourably with Brandies of any price on the local market.

U. V. P. 3 Star

(Guaranteed over 18 years old).
\$36.—per case, Duty Paid.

U. V. P. No. 1.

\$30.—a case, Duty Paid.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.,

New Government Buildings.

TEL. No. 188.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRO-GERMAN RETREAT IN SERBIA.

LONDON, October 28th.

A French communiqué states:—We are continuing our vigorous pursuit in spite of the desperate resistance of the enemy.

The Serbs reached the heights south of Knegjevatz on October 28th and are in the southern outskirts of Cuprija, in the Morava Valley.

The retreating Austro-Germans are committing all kinds of atrocities.

THE DEFENCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

PARIS, October 28th.

A telegram from Athens states that the last remnants of the Turkish Army is concentrating at Bullair and will use Chatalja as the second line for the defence of Constantinople.

EARLIER CABLES.

ROMANIAN TROOPS ENTER THE DOBRUDJA.

LYONS, October 28th.

News from Austrian sources states that Roumanian troops have entered the Dobrudja.—French Wireless.

BUKHAREST TREATY VIOLATED.

LYONS, October 28th.

French newspapers report that an army of 80,000 remained under arms in Moldavia and Bessarabia, in spite of the Peace of Bucharest.—French Wireless.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

FIGHTING AGAIN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH ENTER THE OUTSKIRTS OF KIRKUK.

LONDON, October 27th.

An official statement from Mesopotamia states:—

We continue to pursue the Turks on both banks of the Tigris and have forced a passage of the Lesser Zab near the mouth; in conjunction with cavalry, which, after crossing further upstream, turned the left flank of the Turkish force, holding the angle of the two rivers, and assisted the main body to drive the enemy across the Tigris to the west bank.

The enemy retreated four miles further up to the river.

Our patrols entered the outskirts of Kirkuk. The Turks are strongly holding the high-ground north of the town.

HOW KIRKUK WAS CAPTURED.

LATER.

An official statement from Mesopotamia states:—

The Turks on October 26th held a strong position on Jebel-Hamrin west of the mouth of the Lesser Zab.

Our armoured cars attacked the lines of communication from the west, while the cavalry threatened those from the east.

Frontal pressure, combined with these attacks, compelled the Turks to retreat twelve miles. We are keeping in close contact. We captured Kirkuk on October 26th.

IMPORTANT LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS OUT.

LATER.

It is reliably stated that the British armoured cars have cut the line of communications from Baghdad to Mosul.

The rifle strength of the Turks, north of Kirkuk, is about 8,000. The British forces are much larger, but no big coup can be expected at present owing to the bad condition of communications.

PALESTINE ADVANCE RESUMED.

BRITISH NEARING ALEPPO.

LONDON, October 27th.

Beuter has been informed that 12,000 Turks retired north of Aleppo upon the arrival of the British at a railway junction six miles north of Aleppo.

Aleppo itself is not yet taken but the Turks are probably not defending this important strategic position.

There is every likelihood that Turkey may now decide on peace.

The British cavalry ride towards Aleppo was a splendid performance.

ALEPPO OCCUPIED.

LONDON, October 27th.

An official statement from Palestine states:—

Our advance cavalry and armoured cars occupied Aleppo yesterday morning, after overcoming slight opposition.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

AERODROME AT FRESCATY BOMBED.

LONDON, October 27th.

The Press Bureau states:—

The independent Air Force heavily attacked the Frescati aerodrome today. Bombs burst well on the target. All our machines returned.

SPANISH INFLUENZA.

TWO DEATHS IN HONGKONG RECENTLY.

A few days ago we announced that there had been a noticeable increase in the number of influenza cases which occurred in the Colony.

The fact that the disease is playing such havoc in the Straits Settlements and the F.M.S., where numerous deaths have occurred, will, we hope, give the local authorities food for reflection, especially in view of the warning which the South African Government has thought fit to utter to other portions of the Empire.

It has been stated that the recent deaths of Miss May Woo, and Mr. J. J. Leiria, were due to influenza. It would be interesting if death statistics relating to influenza, pneumonia and pleurisy—the two last-named diseases being the later stages of what is generally termed "Spanish influenza"—during the past month were published by the local medical authorities.

We have good authority for stating that influenza, at present in a mild form, is more prevalent to-day than it was a month ago, and it is therefore to be hoped that all precautionary measures will be taken before the scourge spreads.

The Singapore Municipality has been forced to take the outbreak very seriously, and has issued the following circular:—

Spanish influenza has become prevalent in Singapore and has already had fatal results. The public are warned, therefore, to take precautions with a view to preventing the spread of this disease. It is highly infectious and is usually conveyed by the persons affected coughing and spitting. The risk of infection is, therefore, very high in a confined space, such as an over-crowded room, a theatre, a cinema show, and any place of public entertainment, also in such places as markets, courts, tramcars, etc. Persons suffering from the disease should, as far as possible, keep themselves isolated, and should, at once undergo proper treatment, otherwise fatal results may ensue. Occupiers of premises, especially those which accommodate a large number of persons, should disinfect the floors daily. The floors should be sprayed with some disinfecting solution, such as Jeyes' fluid, Lysol, etc. The solution should not be swept away, but should be allowed to dry on the floor. If the occupier of any premises in which a case occurs will inform the Municipal Health Officer, steps will be taken to disinfect the premises.

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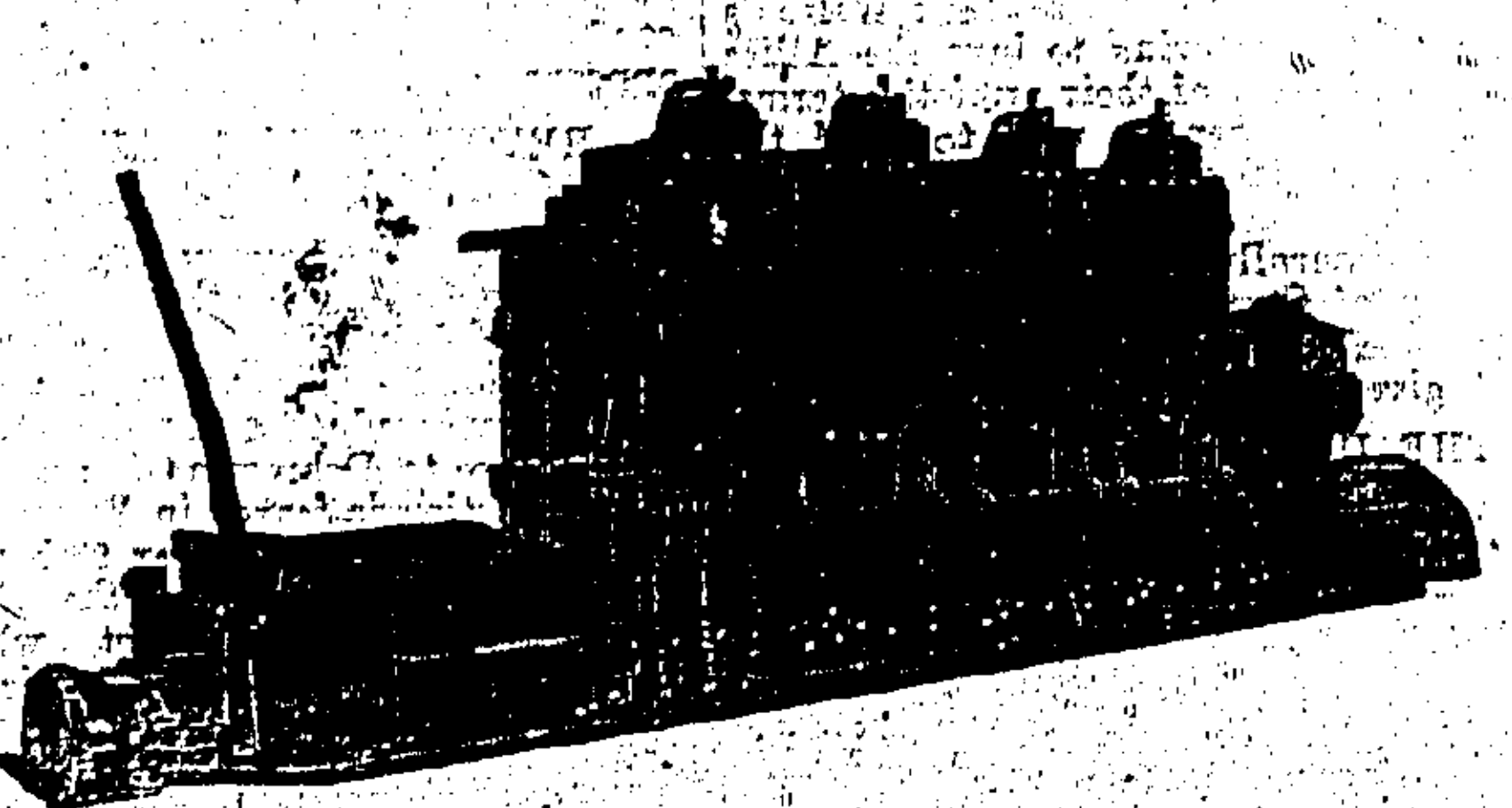


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have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. Established in the year 1892, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Laibela province in the valley of Cagayan.

IN GREAT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:—

Fancy Tales, Monarchs, Reina Maria, Imperiales, Perfectos, Epicures, Ministros, Estrellas, Panetelas, Army and Navy, Lords of England.

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FOR



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BACKHOUSE, LTD.

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EVERLASTING SUNSHINE

PERPETUAL SPRINGTIME

Sal Hepatica

Effervescent Saline Combination

A Safe Hepatic Stimulant and True Laxative

ITS daily use removes that lazy, sluggish feeling safely and effectively.

To sensibly aid digestion—to harmlessly overcome constipation, make the use of this mild effervescent saline laxative a daily habit.

It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective.

FOR FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY DRINK

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Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

I say

KEATING'S LOZENGES

cure the worst Cough

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIAN'S RECOMMENDATION



WEE WILLIS:—For the life o' me I cannae see the point in that poster.
WEE DONALD:—Hae a guess man.
WEE WILLIS:—Is it that that dour chiel blawin' the pipes is the only Highlander left in the glen an' he's stravin' the wee German dug?
WEE WILLIS:—No bad man, but the real point—the real point is in this.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.
TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS AND STORES.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Sale of Work in Aid of Charities for Children.

To be held in the Grounds of Government House by kind permission of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.

ON SATURDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

from 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Only Entrance at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

Price of Admission:—Adults 20 cts., Children 10 cts.

All Members and Associates Wearing M.C.L. Badges Free.

Children's Dance and Play at 5.30 p.m.

Gold Fish Stall, Sweet Stall,

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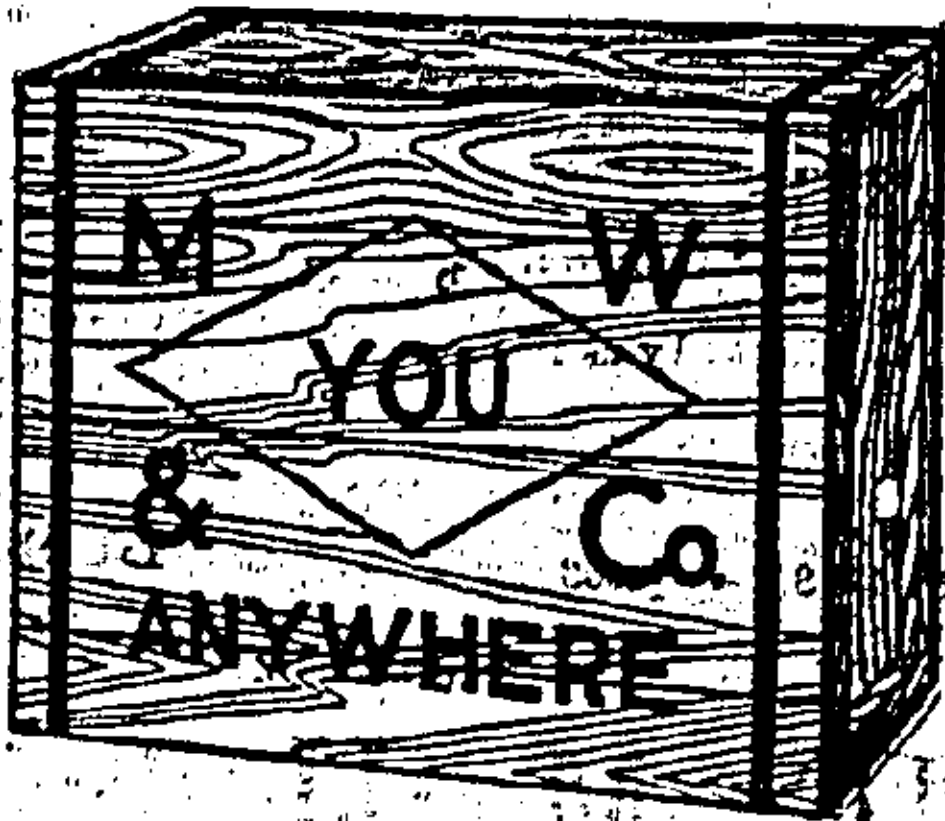
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THE ONLY POSSIBLE PEACE

LORD H. CECIL'S VIEW

The following letter has been addressed by Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., to the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, who asked his Lordship's views as to the policy expressed in Lord Lansdowne's letters, and the wisdom of attempting to obtain peace by negotiation at the present time.

14, The Close, Salisbury, Aug. 22nd.
My Dear Mr. Dean:—You invite me to express an opinion about the recommendation made by Lord Lansdowne and other eminent men that the British Government should endeavour to facilitate the opening of negotiations for a just and lasting peace. It is hardly necessary to say that I regard whatever Lord Lansdowne suggests with the deep respect that is due to his great abilities and most distinguished public services. His advice is, I am sure, prompted by the purest and most honourable patriotism. Nevertheless, as I know he would be the last man in the world to object to honest disagreement, I have no hesitation in saying that it seems to me that his advice is mistaken.

If this war were merely a struggle between conflicting national interests, I might think differently. If this war were, for instance, like the Crimean War, it might be wisely ended as that war was, without any clear victory or defeat. When nations are fighting for their interests it is obviously wise to make peace as soon as the interests involved are secured. Nay, the burdens and sacrifices required by war may become so serious that it may be wise to abandon some minor interests for the sake of the relief of peace. Questions of interests must be determined by considerations of interest. There are, doubtless, such questions involved in this war. We first made war to vindicate the integrity and independence of Belgium and to preserve France against an unprovoked attack. These are matters vital to the interests of Great Britain. Apart from the obligations of treaties, the complete independence of Belgium and the assured power of France are bulwarks important to our own safety. It may well be true that the German Government would now be willing to make a peace which would wholly restore Belgium and would leave France not less strong in 1918 than in 1914. If, then, these objects for which we made war could now be achieved by negotiation, why (it may be asked) can we not wisely and honourably make peace? The answer is that much more is now at issue in the war than the causes of our intervention in it. An aspect of the war different from its effects on any national interests, whether British or French or Belgian, began to appear at a very early stage. From the time of the burning of Louvain it began to be seen that we were not merely fighting in redemption of a promise or to bring a conflict of national interests to a decision of the sword by battle, but to preserve the well-being of the civilised world from a monstrous evil. This character of the war became plainer and plainer as time went on until the unlimited submarine attack and the intervention of America, it has become so dominant as to obscure all merely national controversies. That the citizens of a nation can know no higher object than to advance the interests of that nation, and for that object may commit any cruelty and any perfidy, is a doctrine which civilisation must either destroy or else itself perish. The war is now a crusade. We fight to overthrow a principle, to stamp out a moral disease, to extirpate an abomination.

It is curious that those who advocate negotiations are always also advocates of establishing a League of Nations. I am myself a warm supporter of the plan for such a league. But in considering that plan one is obliged to ask how in the last resort the league would enforce its just authority. Surely when everything has failed to reduce to obedience a rebel nation, the league would have to make war upon it, and force it to submission. Would not such a war be very like the war we are waging now? Has not the great alliance against Germany become a rudimentary form of the league we desire to see established? The war is no longer one between two groups of nations. It is the civilised world fighting to chastise rebels against its fundamental laws. The war can end not in conversations and negotiations as between equals, but in the recognised defeat and consequent submission of the rebel nation. We have to show that there is in fact and reality a power in the world greater than the power of any nation; for if that be not shown, on what basis can rest the authority of the league? If the event of the war were to show that Germany could hold its own against the world, the conditioned nationalism which is the evil principle that Germans maintain would have been justified in point of force, though not of right. It is vital to the idea of a super-national supremacy which is implied in a League of Nations to prove that there is a power in the world greater than the strength of the most warlike nation. Otherwise Germany might become neither a loyal member, nor even an obedient subject, of the league. Its nationalism might still remain unlimited, seeking fresh to strengthen itself by accumulated force till it should be strong enough to fight again. Other nations would be obliged to do the like, and the league would fail of its purpose. The war must be fought till it ends in the submission of Germany. By submission I do not mean the least mean destruction. Indeed, it is not, I believe, possible to destroy a strong and united nation by military defeat. Japan did not destroy Prussia; Sedan did not destroy France; and a greater victory than these cannot be won. We do not seek to destroy Germany, but we seek to force Germany to recognise that they have been

defeated, and to submit to the authority of a world stronger than they. In familiar language, we seek to "abate their pride," to "bring their pride to heel," to "bring their pride to heel," and to "bring their pride to heel." Their pride has defied both land and sea with murder, and their devices, untiringly also, unskilful, have been traced in every land, stirring up discord and violence and revolt. It is the end of these crimes, and of the spirit that prompts them that I hope to see realised by the submission of Germany. And submission cannot be attained by negotiations such as are now suggested to us. Negotiation at the present time might lead to an agreement as between equals, but not to the submission of a defeated nation to superior power. And until that submission is made it is idle to hope that the German Government will turn from the false gods it worships. I daresay there are wise and good Germans who hate the system of blood and iron. But they have no power, and will have none, so long as that system maintains its reputation. Our business is not to suffer it to save its credit, but to make its failure plain according to its own standards. Moloch must be humiliated in the sight of all his votaries, if they are to accept a purer faith.

If you ask what terms of peace I contemplate, I am not careful to reply. For we have to-day an inversion of the ordinary position in war. Usually victory is sought in order to extort certain terms; but now the defeat of our enemies is in itself the object, and the terms of peace will mainly be important in order to symbolise that defeat. For this reason it seems essential to insist that Alsace and Lorraine shall no longer be German territory, not because of their material value, but because of their moral significance. They are the trophy of the victory of 1870, and of blood and iron; that victory which has cast upon the Germans the spell we have to break. But beyond this and the obvious claim that full reparation must be made to our Allies, I should prefer to leave the exact terms to the Allied Governments. I do not believe in unofficial members of Parliament who have not the knowledge that alone Governments can possess pronouncing upon the details of foreign affairs. It is sufficient that they should try to ensure that the main purposes of Parliament should be carried out; the precise methods of achieving those purposes in foreign affairs must be left to the Government. But one point of policy already declared by the Government I must not pass over. It is that the treaty of peace shall include the beginning of a League of Nations, designed to prevent future wars. This every lover of war—must heartily support. Yet we must not be blind to the extent and difficulty of the change we desire. The diplomatic and political machinery is the smallest part of the task. All nations need conversion of heart before the league can realise our hopes and make an end of war. To think of the League of Nations merely as a diplomatic structure, because it must be begun by a diplomatic instrument, is like thinking of baptism as a hydropathic treatment, because it is administered by immersion or affusion. In both it is the inward change that is the essence. The League of Nations will be of very limited value unless it is associated with a profound conversion of opinion and affection. To make an end of war nothing less is requisite than a shifting of the centre of human allegiance from nationality to something wider. We need to feel a super-national patriotism. Such a change as this cannot be effected by the experience of war, however terrible, or by any treaty, however solemn. It must be the work of moral and religious influence, and probably of a long period of time. Yet the war has given a powerful impulse to the work. It is an exaggeration, though an instructive exaggeration, to say that this war has done for the League of Nations almost as much as the war of 1870 did for German unity. But at least the treaty of peace may lay the formal foundations of the league. We can make a beginning. Even now we can think and act as belonging to something larger than our own country, as owing allegiance to that great League of Nations—for such it is—which is now fighting to avenge civilisation of its enemies. So we shall feel bound to secure its undoubted victory, and that submission of Germany to its authority, which is the goal of all our efforts in war and the starting-point of all our hope for peace. I remain, yours very sincerely,

HUGH CECIL.

OUR FIGHTING MEN'S FUTURE

Speaking at Luton recently Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labour, said the economic strife between nations would be keener after the war than in pre-war times. Those nations alone would survive which were able to maintain industrial peace at home and were able to pool all their skill and ability to the efficient production of the wealth of their country. He wanted all classes to unite after the war to prove to our soldiers and sailors that while we were anxious that they should go out and defend the right, we were also going to do all that we possibly could to secure their return speedily, smoothly, and satisfactorily. Some people thought that as soon as peace came it would be possible to return these millions of men at once to civil life. For his part he would only assent to the release of men when he had the assurance that they would be reinstated permanently in a state approximate to that which they were in prior to the war. He was not going to acquiesce in proposals which would release these men haphazardly with the danger of their swelling the ranks of the unemployed. He would prefer to keep them in the Navy and the Army longer than some might think necessary, to ensure their return to civilian employment with a prospect of maintaining themselves and their dependents in decency and comfort. (Cheers.)

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"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES

OF

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spoofic fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett.

ON

THURSDAY, 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows:—

Centre Block, Dress Circle	...	\$10.
Remaining	...	\$5.
Stalls	...	\$5.
Pit and Gallery	...	\$2.

and for the SECOND NIGHT:—

Dress Circle	...	\$5.
Stalls	...	\$4.
Pit and Gallery	...	\$2.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-prices on Second Night.

BOOKING NOW OPENS AT MOUTRIE'S.

ROYAL

\$140.

LASTS LONGER BECAUSE

Every part of the Royal is built to produce the finest work and to last for years and years. It has ended the evils of lost alignment and excessive repairs.

We give you the advantage of the recent high exchange by quoting the following exceptionally low prices:—

10" \$140. 14" \$160. 18" \$180.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

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TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 1st Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 2nd Nov. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Smallest Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Cabin. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, calling at all ports en route. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

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"MAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Rodgers	TUESDAY, 5th Nov. at 1 P.M.

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STEAMER	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Des at Marseilles about	Des at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

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Acting Superintendent.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOREA	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	6th Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOREA	NIKKO MARU 8,600 tons	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI MOJI	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 tons	5th Nov. 11 A.M.
KOREA	TENSHO MARU 7,000 tons	15th Nov. 11 A.M.
LONDON LIVERPOOL	via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN	
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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 14th Nov.
THYNO MARU	22,000	MON. 25th Nov.
SHINKO MARU	23,000	WED. 18th Dec.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

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